

MAS352/452/6052 – Formula Sheet

Where not explicitly specified, the notation used matches that within the typed lecture notes.

The normal distribution

$Z \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ has probability density function $f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(z-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$.

Moments: $\mathbb{E}[Z] = \mu$, $\mathbb{E}[Z^2] = \sigma^2 + \mu^2$, $\mathbb{E}[e^Z] = e^{\mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2}$.

Ito's formula

For an Ito process X_t with stochastic differential $dX_t = F_t dt + G_t dB_t$, and a suitably differentiable function $f(t, x)$, it holds that

$$dZ_t = \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(t, X_t) + F_t \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(t, X_t) + \frac{1}{2} G_t^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(t, X_t) \right\} dt + G_t \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(t, X_t) dB_t$$

where $Z_t = f(t, X_t)$.

Geometric Brownian motion

For deterministic constants $\alpha, \sigma \in \mathbb{R}$, and $u \in [t, T]$ the solution to the stochastic differential equation $dX_u = \alpha X_u du + \sigma X_u dB_u$ satisfies

$$X_T = X_t e^{(\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)(T-t) + \sigma(B_T - B_t)}.$$

The Black-Scholes model

The Black-Scholes model is parametrized by the deterministic constants r (continuous interest rate), μ (stock price drift) and σ (stock price volatility).

The value of a unit of cash C_t satisfies $dC_t = rC_t$, with initial value $C_0 = 1$.

The value of a unit of stock S_t satisfies $dS_t = \mu S_t dt + \sigma S_t dB_t$, with initial value S_0 .

At time $t \in [0, T]$, the price $F(t, S_t)$ of a contingent claim $\Phi(S_T)$ (satisfying $\mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{Q}}[\Phi(S_T)] < \infty$) with exercise date $T > 0$ satisfies the Black-Scholes PDE:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}(t, s) + rs \frac{\partial F}{\partial s}(t, s) + \frac{1}{2} s^2 \sigma^2 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial s^2}(t, s) - rF(t, s) &= 0, \\ F(T, s) &= \Phi(s). \end{aligned}$$

The unique solution F satisfies

$$F(t, S_t) = e^{-r(T-t)} \mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{Q}}[\Phi(S_T) | \mathcal{F}_t]$$

for all $t \in [0, T]$. Here, the ‘risk-neutral world’ \mathbb{Q} is the probability measure under which S_t satisfies

$$dS_t = rS_t dt + \sigma S_t dB_t.$$